

ENCODING MANUAL FOR THE CALIFORNIA ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY

ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA ENCODING SHEET

DPR 661

July 1986

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(Rev 7/86)

0. @ID or Site No.: CA - -
Co(3) Number(6) Type(2)

Enter the California State Trinomial given to the site. This consists of the State (CA) which is already on the form, county designator, sequential number. The type is entered as Field No. 1.

State = All sites within the California Archeological Site Inventory have a "CA" for the State.
County = The County Designators consist of three letters. There is one designator for each county and a designator for most of the channel islands. A listing of the designators for the counties can be found in 'HANDBOOK For Completing An Archeological Site Record'.
Number = This is a sequentially assigned number.

1. Type = This designation consists of a blank if the site is prehistoric, an 'H' if the site is only historic or, a 'H' if the site is both historic and prehistoric.

An historic site, indicated by an 'H', is a site which was constructed or which shows evidence of habitation or use (documented or physical) after the introduction of non-indigenous peoples and prior to 45 years before the present. A Native American site should be classified as "historic" only if such indication is over-whelming.

COMPUTER FILE:

SITE-NUMBER - consists of two fields -

CO = County Designator - 3 character, alpha field.

SEQ-NUM = Sequential Number - 6 character, numeric field with leading zeros.

TYPE = Type - is one 2-character, alpha field.

2. **PRIME-NUM:** is the Primary Number given to the Site at the IC. There is only one per property.

COMPUTER FILE:

PRIME-NUM - consists of a single 9 character alpha-numeric field.

3. FS-Num: _____ - _____ - _____ - _____
Rgn(1) For(2) Dist(2) Numb(1-4)

Enter the Forest Service Number, if any. This number consists of four fields:

Region - California contains parts of 3 US Forest Service Regions though only one, to date, has sites included in the California Inventory. This is the Southwest Region, Region 5.

Forest - There are 17 Forests and one Management Unit in Region 5 and these are numbered "1" through "18".

District - Each Forest contains up to 15 Districts which are number "51" through "65".

Number - A number (between 0 and 9999) sequentially assigned by the Forest to sites located within the Districts.

On a Site Record, this number will appear as "5-14-52-123" usually with an "FS" or "FS No." in front. If a site which is assigned a single State Trinomial has more than one Forest Service Number, enter the lowest FS-NUM under FS-Num and the other(s) under Other-Numbers preceded by "FS".

COMPUTER FILE:

FS-NUM = Forest Service Number - consists of four fields - which are associated multi-value fields

RGN = Forest Service Region - 1 character, numeric field, "<" ">", "4", "5" or "6".

FOR = Forest - 2 character, numeric field, "01" through "18".

DIST = Forest District - 2 character, numeric field, "51" through "58".

NUM = For Service Sequential Number - 4 character, numeric field.

3. Names (80): _____

Enter any previous names that specifically refer to the site. These include (1) all published references, (2) local or ethnographic names and, (3) any previous designation by another institution. Names given to the site by the site recorder and which are found nowhere but on the Site Record should not be entered unless they are in a series. Site designators with include both a name and number should be entered here. Name/number combinations which are in a series should be entered in a uniform format. Ethnographic names should be entered in small letters.

COMPUTER FILE:

NAMES = Site Names - 80 character, alpha field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: When more then one name is entered, they should be by a space slash space, i.e. " / ". Ethnographic names should be in lower case, English names in upper case.

4. Other Numbers (30): _____

Enter any previous numbers that specifically refer to the site. These include (1) all published references, (3) any previous designation by another institution and, (4) any previous State Trinomials. Previous State-assigned Numbers which contain an "S" in the Number (such as "MOD-S234") should be listed without the County Designator (i.e. "S234") if its State Trinomial contains the same County Designator. Previously assigned State Trinomial Numbers should be listed as either "04-XXX-999999" or "CA-XXX-999999" depending on published reference or convention at the time this other designation was used. Numbers which are in a series should be entered in a uniform format.

COMPUTER FILE:

OTHER-NUMBERS = Other Site Numbers - 30 character, alpha field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: When more then one number is entered, they should be by a space slash space, i.e. " / ".

* Names and Other-numbers are used interchangeably -- one should be merged into the other.

5. Quad No. (4): _____ Scale (3): _____ Yr (2): _____

Quad No. - This is a single string of up to 4 digits. It consists of a the 15' number designated on the 'Index to Topographic Maps', Department of Water Resources, 1971, followed by the sector number (1, 2, 3, or 4) of the quadrant or 7.5' Quad in which the site is primarily located. The sector number is a numeric designator of each of the four 7.5' maps which comprise the 15' quad as follows:

2		1
---+---		
3		4

(Note: Sector Number was originally encoded as an alpha character: A, B, C, or D, in the same order.)

Scale - Enter the scale of the map, either 15' or 7.5' on which the site is recorded. Scale designates the minutes of latitude and longitude covered by the map and is found in the lower right-hand corner of the USGS maps.

Year - Enter the last two digits of the year that the quad map was published. If the map has been photo-revised, enter the year of photo-revision here. The year is found in the lower right-hand corner of the map, beneath name and scale.

COMPUTER FILE:

MAP-INFO consists of three fields which are associated & multivalued -

MAP-NUM = Map Number - 4 character, numeric field, "0010" through "7404".

SCALE = Scale - 3 character, alpha-numeric field, "15" or "7.5".

MAP-YR = Map Year - 2 character, numeric field, "30" through "85".

6. UTMS:	Zone(2)	Easting(6)	Northing(7)
A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Enter the UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) location of the site as it is recorded on the Site Record. As the Site is plotted on the Center's map, this UTM reading should be roughly checked for accuracy, at a minimum. Refer to the HANDBOOK for additional information on determining UTM's. If a site encompasses more than ten acres, record the UTM coordinates of the smallest quadrangle which confines the site. Starting with the Northeast corner, proceed in a clockwise direction recording these coordinates in sequence as A, B, C, and D.

If a site is less than 10 acres, use the UTM coordinates of the center of the site and record them as A.

COMPUTER FILE:

UTMS consists of three fields which are associated multivalued fields -

ZONE = 2 character, numeric field.

EAST = Easting - 6 character, numeric field.

NORT = Northing - 7 character, numeric field.

7. Twn _____	Rng _____	1/4 1/4Sec _____	1/4Sec _____	Sec _____
Township	Range	1/4 Section of	1/4 Section	Section Number

Enter the number and direction of the Township and Range in which the site is located. The Township is found along the east and west borders of the USGS map. The Range is found along the north and south borders. Enter the 1/4 1/4 Section, 1/4 Section and Section number designating where the site is to be found. (Ignore smaller divisions of the Section.) If there is no section number, this may either be left blank or approximated.

COMPUTER FILE:

LEGAL-LOCATION consists of 5 fields, 2 of which have two sub-fields. These are associated multi-value fields.

TOWNSHIP = Township consists of two fields -

T-NUM = Township Number - 2 character, numeric field.

T-LET = Township Direction - 1 character, alph field, "N" or "S".

RANGE = Range consists of two fields -

R-NUM = Range Number - 2 character, numeric field.

R-LET = Range Direction - 1 character, alpha field, "E" or "W".

16TH-SEC = 1/4 1/4Sec - 2 char., alpha field, "NW" "NE" "SE" "SW".

4TH-SEC = 1/4 Section - 2 char., alpha field, "NW" "NE" "SE" "SW".

SECTION = Section - 2 character, numeric field, "1" thru "36".

8. Base Meridian (1): ____ (1=MDM, 2=HBM, 3=SBM)

Enter the number which refers to the Base Meridian which is applicable to the location of the site. The Base Meridian is the reference point from which the Township and Range are determined. MDM = Mount Diablo Meridian, HBM = Humboldt Meridian and, SBM = San Bernardino Meridian.

COMPUTER FILE:

BASE-MERIDIAN = Base Meridian - 1 char., numeric field, "1" thru "3".

9. Loc (1): ____ (E-Estimated, N-Not Found, C-Confirmed)

Leave blank or enter E, C or N depending on whether the site's location has been Estimated, Confirmed or, Not Found.

Estimated - The site's location has not been field checked and there is strong doubt that its location is questionable.

Confirmed - The site's location has been confirmed by field check.

Not Found - The site can not be relocated on the ground.

COMPUTER FILE:

LOC = Location Check - 1 character, alpha field, "E" "C" or "N".

10. Elevation (5): _____ ft or _____ m

Enter the elevation of the site in feet or meters above mean sea level, as it is read from the contour lines of the USGS quad map.

COMPUTER FILE:

ELEVATION consists of 2 fields -

ELEV-FT = Elevation in Feet - 5 character, numeric field.

ELEV-MT = Elevation in Meters - 4 character, numeric field.

11. Era (1-3):

____ 1) unknown ____ 3) historic
____ 2) ethnographic ____ 4) prehistoric

This category was designed to designate temporal periods distinguished by significant events resulting in cultural transformation. Check all which are appropriate.

- 1) unknown: cannot be derived from the information given on the site record.
- 2) ethnographic: the transition period between the prehistoric and historic eras during which Native American cultures began to acquire traits from non-indigenous cultures. Sites from this period generally contain historic artifacts such as glass trade beads, European smoking pipes, coins, and buttons.
- 3) historic: sites from this period generally contain a preponderance of features and artifacts designed or influenced by non-indigenous cultures and lack materials derived from indigenous groups.
- 4) prehistoric: sites from this era contain materials derived solely from the indigenous cultures and are not indicated in the historic record.

COMPUTER FILE:

ERA = Era - 3 char., numeric field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: This single field is utilized to enter all eras. They are entered as single-digit entries which are not separated. This field will accept 3 attributes. Ex.: "267".

12. Ethnic Association (1-3):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> 5) Afro-American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) Native American | <input type="checkbox"/> 6) Hispanic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) Asian-American | <input type="checkbox"/> 7) Euro-American |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) Russian | <input type="checkbox"/> 8) other |

Check the group(s) which appears to have been directly associated with the site through material or documentary evidence.

- 1) unknown: undetermined.
- 2) Native American: American Indian, Aleut.
- 3) Asian American: Chinese, Japanese, Pacific Islanders.
- 4) Russian.
- 5) Hispanic: Spanish, Mexican.
- 6) Euro-American.
- 7) other.

COMPUTER FILE:

ETHNIC-ASSOC = Ethnic Association - 3 char., numeric field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: This single field is utilized to enter all ethnic associations. They are entered as single-digit entries which are not separated. This field will accept any number of attributes. Ex.: "267".

*13. ETHNICITY (2 spaces): Enter as any of the following codes if this
* property is known to have importance to one of the following ethnic
* groups:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| * CH = Chinese | JA = Japanese |
| * AA = African American | NA = Native American |
| * LA = Hispanic | OT = Other |
| * RU = Russian | |

* COMPUTER FILE:

- * ETHNIC-ASSOC = Ethnic Association - 2 char., alpha field.
- *

13. Prehistoric Site Attributes (1-7):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 01) unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> 09) burials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 02) lithic scatter | <input type="checkbox"/> 10) caches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 03) ceramic scat. | <input type="checkbox"/> 11) hearths/pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 04) BRM/mill.feet. | <input type="checkbox"/> 12) quarry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 05) petroglyphs | <input type="checkbox"/> 13) lineal features |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 06) pictographs | <input type="checkbox"/> 14) rock shelter/cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 07) architect. feat. | <input type="checkbox"/> 15) habitation debris |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 08) stone features | <input type="checkbox"/> 16) other |

These categories are for PREHISTORIC and ETHNOGRAPHIC sites and should not be used for historic sites or components. Check as many attributes as are appropriate under Prehistoric Attributes.

- 1) unknown: no characteristics listed on the site record.
- 2) lithic scatter: a major characteristic of the site is a scatter of chipped or flaked stone resulting from human manipulation. Ex: Obsidian flakes and few or no other artifacts.
- 3) ceramic scatter: a major characteristic of the site is a scatter of pot sherds. If the site contains both lithics and ceramics, check both.
- 4) BRM/mill.feet.: site contains one or more bedrock mortars, milling surfaces or cupules which indicate material processing activity.
- 5) petroglyphs: site contains a stone surface which has been scored by humans in a patterned manner for a purpose other than material processing. This category includes intaglios.
- 6) pictographs: site includes any design painted on a rock surface "rock painting".
- 7) architec.feet.: site contains any feature which indicates the presence of human construction activity. Ex: post holes, house pits, dance house, sweat lodge, hunting blinds, fish traps.
- 8) stone feature: site contains a patterned arrangement of rocks purposefully constructed or modified. Ex: rock alignments, cairns or rock rings whose function is unknown.
- 9) burial: the site contains human bone.
- 10) cache: the site contains an natural or constructed feature used for storing food or goods.
- 11) hearths/pits: site contains any feature which indicates cooking activity, such as roasting pits, association of cracked or burnt rock, discolored soil, ash and carbonized wood or plants.
- 12) quarry: site contains a source of lithic material with evidence of human useage.
- 13) lineal feature: site contains natural or constructed features indicating human use such as trails, earth works, windrows or stone fences.
- 14) rock shelter/cave: a concavity within a rock surface evidencing human use.
- 15) habitation debris: site contains a deposit characterized by a wide range of artifacts, materials or features which represent a variety of human activities.
- 16) other: check here if there is no other category in which the site description can be placed.

COMPUTER FILE:

PRE-ATTRIBUTES = Prehistoric Attributes - 20 char., alpha-numeric field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: This single field is utilized to enter all prehistoric attributes. They are entered as single- or double-digit entries separated by periods. Ex.: "02.4.14.15".

14. # of BRM/Mill. Feat. (0-99): _____

Enter the number of Bedrock Milling Features up to 99. If there are more than 99, enter "99" here.

COMPUTER FILE:

#BRM = Number of Bedrock Milling Features - 2 char., numeric field.

15. # of Rock Art Panels (0-99): _____

Enter the number of Rock Art Panels present at the site up to 99. If there are more than 99, enter "99" here.

COMPUTER FILE:

#RAP = Number of Rock Art Elements - 2 char., numeric field.

16. Prehistoric Dates (Absolute Dates) (5):

____ - _____ BP

Enter the range of dates derived from radio-metric or other absolute dating techniques. If close relative dating based on material cultural remains can be established, these may be used. All dates must be given as "Before Present (BP)".

COMPUTER FILE:

PREH-DATES consists of two fields -

PREH-EARLY = Early Prehistoric Date - 5 char., numeric field.

PREH-LATE = Late Prehistoric Date - 5 char., numeric field.

17. Historic Site Attributes (1-7):

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ____ 01) unknown | ____ 09) mines |
| ____ 02) foundations | ____ 10) machinery |
| ____ 03) landscaping | ____ 11) walls/fences |
| ____ 04) privy pits/dumps | ____ 12) graves/cemetery |
| ____ 05) wells/cisterns | ____ 13) wharfs |
| ____ 06) water conveyance | ____ 14) ships/barges |
| ____ 07) roads/R/R beds | ____ 15) standing struct. |
| ____ 08) dams | ____ 16) other |

This category is for historic sites and should not be filled out for prehistoric sites unless there is an historic component in association with the prehistoric site. Check as many attributes as are appropriate.

- 1) unknown: no characteristics listed on the site record.
- 2) foundations: structural footings or lineal alignments made from wood, brick or rock to support a structure. Ex.: slabs of concrete, pilings (used to support a structure), walls, stairs (associated construction).
- 3) landscaping: evidence of modification through contouring of the land or planting vegetation. Ex.: hedgerow, orchards, terraces, ponds.
- 4) privy pits/dumps: any refuse deposits, outhouse pits, or other accumulation of debris. Ex.: trash pits, outhouse pits, dumps.
- 5) wells/cisterns: a hole or receptacle designed to hold or provide access to water which may or may not be lined.
- 6) water conveyance: any device constructed to transport water over a distance. Ex.: flumes, pipes, ditches, canals, tunnels.
- 7) roads/ R/R beds: a lineal, constructed conveyance, either depressed, elevated, or on ground level, designed to facilitate the transportation of people or vehicles. Ex.: bridge, R/R tunnel, trail, wagon road.
- 8) dams: a barrier constructed to contain a body of water.
- 9) mines: an excavation and associated structures built into the earth to extract natural resources (ore, precious metals or raw lithic materials). This category includes quarries. Ex.: shafts, elevators, mining tunnels, quarry, glory holes.
- 10) machinery: a mechanical device. Ex.: mills, farm equipment, steam donkey, windmill.
- 11) walls/fences: walls or fences. Ex.: postholes or posts placed at regular intervals, retaining walls, post-cairns, walls, fences, jetties, and breakwaters.
- 12) graves/cemetery: any single or multiple burial location.
- 13) wharfs: a structure or remains of a structure built at the shore of a harbor or river for the docking of ships or boats; pier; dock.
- 14) ships/barges: floating vessels designed for transporting people or goods across water.
- 15) standing structure: any historic building presently erect. Ex.: outhouse, shed, house, cabin, office building, barn.
- 16) other: check if there is no other category in which the site description could be placed.

COMPUTER FILE:

HIST-ATTRIBUTES = Historic Attributes - 20 char., alpha-numeric field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: This single field is utilized to enter all historic attributes. They are entered as single- or double-digit entries separated by periods. Ex.: "02.4.14.15".

18. Historic Dates (Conventional Dates) (4):

____ - ____ AD

Enter the full first and last year this site was constructed and used. Enter only for an historic site or component. If unknown, leave blank. If only one date is known, enter that in the appropriate space.

COMPUTER FILE:

HIST-DATES consists of two fields -

HIST-EARLY = Early Historic Date - 4 char., numeric field.

HIST-LATE = Late Historic Date - 4 char., numeric field.

19. Dimensions:

Length: ____ m Width: ____ m

Depth: ____ m

Enter the length and width of the site as measured in meters. Enter the longest dimension as the length, regardless of bearing. If there is more than one locus, give the dimensions of the total area encompassing all loci. Round off all numbers to the nearest meter. If measurements are given in feet, determine the metric equivalent by multiplying the feet by ".3".

Enter the maximum observed depth of the site. Convert feet into meters by multiplying by .3. Record this to the nearest hundredth (centimeter) meter.

COMPUTER FILE:

DIMENSIONS consists of two fields -

LENGTH = Length - 5 character, numeric field.

WIDTH = Width - 5 character, numeric field.

DEPTH = Depth - 5 character, numeric field, 2 decimal places.

20. Area (5): ____ acres

Enter the area of the site in acres. If the area of the site is given in square meters, use the following conversion: 2.5 acres = 1,000 square meters = 1 hectare. Round off fractions to the nearest acre.

COMPUTER FILE:

AREA = Area - 4 character, numeric field.

21. Recorded: Yr: ____ Mo: ____

Recorder (20): _____

Information Center (4): _____

Enter the date of the original recordation of the site, as evidenced by the earliest site record available, in the following format: "mm/dd/yy".

Enter the Recorder. Enter the last name only. If more than one person is listed on the site record as the recorder, list the last names of the first three, separated by space, slash, space (i.e. " / ").

Enter the appropriate abbreviation for the Information Center where the record is encoded. The abbreviations for the Information Centers are:

SSU = Sonoma St. Univ.	- Northwest Information Center
CSUC = Calif. St. Univ., Chico	- Northeast Information Center
CSUS = Calif. St. Univ., Sacramento	- North Central Information Center
CSCS = Calif. St. Univ., Stanislaus	- Central California I.C.
CSCB = Calif. St. Coll., Bakersfield	- Central San Joaquin Valley I.C.
UCSB = Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara	- Central Coastal I.C.
SDSU = San Diego St. Univ.	- South Coastal Information Center
SBCM = San Bernardino County Mus.	- San Bernardino I.C.
UCR = Univ. of Calif., Riverside	- Eastern Information Center
IVCM = Imperial Valley Coll. Mus.	- Southeast Information Center
UCLA = Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles	- South Central Coastal I.C.
CABC = Cabrillo College	- Formerly an Information Center
CSUF = Calif. St. Univ., Fresno	- Formerly an Information Center
BAKC = Bakersfield College	- Formerly an Information Center

COMPUTER FILE:

RECORDED consists of 3 fields -

RECORD-DATE = Date Recorded - 8 character, date field (mm/dd/yy).

RECORDER = Recorder(s) - 20 character, alpha field.

RECORD-IC = Information Center - 4 character, alpha field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: RECORDER: Enter last names only. If more than one person is listed as the RECORDER, separate their last names with a space slash space (i.e. " / "). Ex.: "RECORDER: JONES / SMITH"

22. Updated: ____/____/____
Recorder (20): _____
Information Center (4): _____

Enter the date of the most recent update recordation of the site in the following format: "mm/dd/yy".

Enter the Recorder. Enter the last name only. If more than one person is listed on the site record as the recorder, list the last names of the first three, separated by space, slash, space (i.e. " / ").

Enter the appropriate abbreviation for the Information Center where this site record is encoded. The abbreviations for the Information Centers are above.

COMPUTER FILE:

UPDATED consists of 3 fields -

UPDATE-DATE = Date Recorded - 8 character, date field (mm/dd/yy).

UPDATE-RECORDER = Recorder(s) - 20 character, alpha field.

UPDATE-IC = Information Center - 4 character, alpha field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: UPDATE-RECORDER: As above under RECORDER.

23. Condition of Site (1-4):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> 5) buried |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) part.vandalized | <input type="checkbox"/> 6) DESTROYED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) inundated | <input type="checkbox"/> 7) part.disturbed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4) part.eroded | <input type="checkbox"/> 8) no impact |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9) other | |

Check all categories which are appropriate.

- 1) unknown: cannot be determined from the site record.
- 2) part.vandalized: site is partly disrupted due to theft, defacement or non-archeological removal of artifacts and materials.
- 3) inundated: site is submerged by water permanently or periodically.
- 4) part.eroded: partial lose of site integrity due to natural action of the elements.
- 5) buried: most of the site is covered.
- 6) destroyed: SITE NO LONGER RETAINS ANY ARCHEOLOGICAL VALUE.
- 7) part.disturbed: site has been subjected to activity which has diminished its value to archeology.
- 8) no impact: pristine or undisturbed.
- 9) other: any impact, natural or cultural, which has affected the site and which cannot be placed in any other category.

* Also, since the new form requests condition as "good", "fair" and "poor":

- * A) Good condition.
- * B) Fair condition.
- * C) Poor condition.

COMPUTER FILE:

A26-CONDITION = Condition of Site - multi-value, numeric field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: This field is utilized to enter all site conditions. They are entered as single-digit entries which are not separated. Ex.: "2679A".

24. Type of Ownership (1-3):

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> 4) private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) federal | <input type="checkbox"/> 5) county |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) state | <input type="checkbox"/> 6) city |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 7) special district |

Check the present ownerships of the property(ies) on which the site is located.

COMPUTER FILE:

- OWNERSHIP = Class of Owner - 1 char., multi-valued alpha field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: This single field is used to enter all categories of owners. They are entered as single capital letters which are not separated. This field will accept all 7 attributes. Ex.: "FCD".

*

* OWNER-TYPE (7 spaces): Enter up to seven (7) codes for the ownership of
* this property in accordance with the following codes:
*

* Federal = F	State = S
* County = C	Municipal = M
* District = D	Private = P
* Unknown = U	

*

25. Major Reference: Date: __/__/__
Author (20) _____

This information refers to the reports, if any, which deals with this site in a comprehensive manner.

Enter the date of this report. Year is entered as the last 2 digits. Month is entered as the numeric designator of the appropriate month.

Enter the Author. Enter the FIRST and LAST name. If more than one person is listed as an author, list the last names of the senior three authors, separated by space, slash, space (i.e. " / ").

COMPUTER FILE:

REFERENCE consists of 2 associated multi-value fields, -

REF-DATE = Date Published - 8 characters, "mm/dd/yy"

REF-AUTHOR = Author(s) - 20 character, alpha field.

26. Current Information Base (1-5):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1) unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> 4) subsurf.test |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2) surface survey | <input type="checkbox"/> 5) excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3) surface collection | <input type="checkbox"/> 6) analysis |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 7) other |

This category is designed to indicate the present level of investigation at the site. Check all categories which are appropriate up to 5.

- 1) unknown: not able to be determined.
- 2) surface survey: systematic recordation of the site which may include mapping.
- 3) surface collection: systematic recovery of surface artifactual material.
- 4) subsurface testing: any preliminary excavations to determine the nature of the site.
- 5) excavation: any intensive subsurface investigation of the site.
- 6) analysis: subsequent studies of materials recovered from a site.
- 7) other: any source which provides information about a site. Ex.: publications, oral history.

COMPUTER FILE:

INFO-BASE = Current Information Base - 1 char. multi-valued, numeric field.

COMPUTER CONVENTIONS: This single field is utilized to enter the current information base.

They are entered as single-digit entries which are not separated. Ex.: "23456".

*** Easement is dropped.~

*27. Easement (1): ☐ 1)unknown ☐ 2)yes ☐ 3)no

*

* This category refers to the acquisition of legal right-of-way with
* restrictive covenants for the protection of the site. Check which one
* applies.

*

* COMPUTER FILE:

* EASEMENT = Ethnic Association - 1 char., numeric field.

27. LOC-RESTRICT (1): ☐ R) RESTRICT ☐ P) NOT RESTRICTED

This category refers to whether the sites location should be restricted or available to the public.

COMPUTER FILE:

LOC-RESTRICT = Location Restriction Flag - 1 char., alpha field.~

The remaining fields will be entered by the Office of Historic Preservation. They are included here as you may wish to recover information from them.

CATEGORY (1 space): Enter one of the following codes for the appropriate National Register Category:

District = D
Site = C
Building = B
Structure = S
Object = O

A district contains two or more resources that: are associated with the district's significance, and are either of roughly equal importance or are documented separately. So, for example, a house with a garage and storage shed should be categorized for its primary resource (building), but a house with a barn and windmill should be considered a district with three resources. And if the documentation of the first trio included a photo and description of the garage and storage shed on continuation sheets, it too would become a district with three resources. Other examples of small districts are: two houses on the same parcel, a church and parsonage, and a school with several buildings. See instructions below for recording districts.

A site refers to: the place where an event occurred, the locale of a resource no longer in existence, a landscaped or natural area, or one or more trees or plants. The remains of human activity (such as middens or building foundations) generally should be recorded on the state's archeological resources form, DPR 422.

Here are other distinctions. A building provides shelter. A structure is permanently sited and functional. An object: 1) often has artistic value and is closely connected to its location, or 2) is larger than an automobile and is designed to be moved.

#OFFPROPS (up to 3 digits): For districts, enter the total number of contributors and non-contributors that are documented.

OTHER-RECOGNITION (7 spaces): Enter up to seven (7) of the following codes for other official designations under which the property has been recognized:

PROGRAM	INITIALS	CODE
-----	-----	----
Historic American Building Survey	HABS	H
Historic American Engineering Record	HAER	H
National Historic Landmark	NHL	N
State Historical Landmark	SHL	S
Ca. Point of Historical Interest	CPHI	C
State or Local Park		P
Locally designated Landmark		L
Other Type of Registration		O

RECORD-ENTRY-DATE (Date field): This is the date when this record was entered into this file. It is entered by the computer and is not seen on the screen.

RECORD-CHANG-DATE (Date field): This is the date when this record was last changed in this file. It is also entered by the computer and is not seen on the screen.

OHP-PROGRAM (10 letters): This field is entered by the machine and designates the program in OHP which received and is responsible for decisions made concerning this property and maintaining the information on these decisions. These units are:

Abbreviation	Program Title
-----	-----
PROJ.REVW.	Project Review and Resource Protection
HIST.INV.	Historic Resources Inventory
TAX CERT.	Tax Certification
REG.UNIT	Registration Unit
BOND ACT	Bond Act Grant Administration
MAINSTREET	Main Street Program

PROG-REF-NUMBER (20 letters): This field contains the number designated by the above program for the project or file within which the property information may be found. These numbers follow various formats. For the Historic Inventory, this number is the Inventory Serial Number and is entered automatically.

NR-STATUS (3 letters): This indicates the specific relationship this property has to the National and local registers. This is a complex system designed to maintain a great deal of information. See appendix 1.

NR-CRITERIA (4 letters): If a property is determined eligible for listing or is listed on the National Register, this field displays the criteria under which this decision was made.

CONTEXT-CODE (4 spaces): THIS IS NOT BEING USED AT THIS TIME.

EVALUATOR-CODE (4 spaces): This is a four-digit code which designates both the evaluator (with the first two letters) and the capacity of that evaluator at the time of the evaluation (with the remaining two letters). These are predetermined designators and can be noted in Appendix 4.

EVALUATION-DATE (Date field): This is the date of that evaluation in the following format MM/DD/YR.

EXPORT ARCHEOLOGICAL FILE TO INFO CENTERS - December 9, 1994

There are two programs which convert every data field in ARCH to one of nine ascii files. These files are documented at the end of this portion and at the beginning of "ARCH.BP ARCH.EXPORT.IC". The two programs are: "ARCH.BP ARCH.EXPORT.IC.FE" and "ARCH.BP ARCH.EXPORT.IC". "ARCH.BP ARCH.EXPORT.IC.FE" needs to be edited to determine the Universe to be SELECTED and the export files to be developed. This program runs the other.

DICTIONARY FOR ARCH FILE 13:18:30 12-09-94 Page 1

Field Name..... Export File..... Format Leng S/M Assoc.

	M	F	M	L	U	U	R	O	M			
	N	S	P	L	T	P	F	H	T			
Site-number 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		10L	S	
TYPE	1	2								2L	S	
PRIME-NUM	2	3								9L	S	
RGN	3		2							1L	M	AS-FS
FOR	4		3							MD0 2R	M	AS-FS
DIST	5		4							MD0 2R	M	AS-FS
NUM	6		5							MD0 4R	M	AS-FS
NAMES	7	4								40L	S	
OTHER-NUMBERS	8	5								30L	S	
MAP-NUM	9			2						MD0 4R	M	AS-MP
SCALE	10			3						3L	M	AS-MP
MAP-YR	11			4						MD0 2R	M	AS-MP
BASE-MERIDIAN	12				2					MD0 1R	M	AS-LL
T-NUM	13				3					MD0 2R	M	AS-LL
T-LET	14				4					1L	M	AS-LL
R-NUM	15				5					MD0 2R	M	AS-LL
R-LET	16				6					1L	M	AS-LL
16TH-SEC	17				7					2L	M	AS-LL
4TH-SEC	18				8					2L	M	AS-LL
SECTION	19				9					MD0 3R	M	AS-LL
ZONE	20					2				MD0 2R	M	AS-UT
EASTING	21					3				MD0 6R	M	AS-UT
NORTHING	22					4				MD0 7R	M	AS-UT
LOC	23	6								1L	S	
ELEV-FT	24	7								MD0 5R	S	
ELEV-MT	25	8								MD0 4R	S	
REGISTRATIONS	26	9								4L	S	
OWNERSHIP	27	10								3L	M	
RECORD-DATE	28	11								D2/ 8L	S	
RECORDER	29	12								20L	S	
RECORD-IC	30	13								4L	S	
UPDATE-DATE	31					2				D2/ 8L	M	AS-UP
UPDATE-RECORDER	32					3				20L	M	AS-UP
UPDATE-IC	33					4				4L	M	AS-UP
REF-DATE	34						2			D2/ 8L	M	AS-RF
REF-AUTHOR	35						3			20L	M	AS-RF
LENGTH	36	14								MD0 4R	S	
WIDTH	37	15								MD0 4R	S	
AREA	38	16								MD0 5R	S	

Key: MN = ZMAIN, FS = ZUSFS, MP = ZMAP, LL = ZLLOC, UT = ZUTM, UP = ZUPD
RF = ZREF, OH = ZOHP, ME = ZMETA

ARCH FILE
Field Name..... Export File.....

PROPERTY FILE OUTPUTS
sPOHPzzz

		M	U	O		
		N	P	H		
Site-number 0	1	1	1	1	10L	S
TYPE	1	2			2L	S
PRIME-NUM	2	3			9L	S
RECORD-DATE	28	11			8L	S
UPDATE-DATE	31		2		8L	M
OHP-PROGRAM	54		2		10L	M
PROG-REF-NUMBER	55		3		12L	M
NR-STATUS	56		4		3L	M
NR-CRITERIA	57		5		4L	M
CONTEXT-CODE	58		6		10L	M
EVAL-CODE	59		7		4L	M
EVAL-DATE	60		8		8L	M
ACT-ENTRY	61		9		8L	M
ACT-UPDT	62		10		8L	M
ACT-EDITTER	63		11		8L	M

ID

PID *

ProgID *

ProgRef

NRSID *

PCriteria

PContext

EvalID * + EvalCapaID *

PEvalDt

POEntDt

POUpDt

EdID *

Key: MN = ZMAIN, UP = ZUPD, OH = ZOHP

All Asterixed (*) Fields in sPOHPzzz relate to another table which gives the treanslation for it:

PID -> PID in Property Table
 ProgID -> ProgID in aProgram
 NRSID -> NRSID in aStatusz
 EvalID -> EvalID in aEvalper
 EvalCapaID -> EvalCapaID in aEvalcap
 EdID -> EdID in aEditorz